

The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XXIII.

FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

17

COGHLAN LET DOWN EASY.

A Reprimand Will Meet His Case.

Germany Will Not Ask for More.

The Captain of the Raleigh Will Soon Retire Under the Usual Rules.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.—It is the impression today that the case of Captain Coghlan is losing importance in more considerate light. A high official, whose advice would have much to do in shaping the fate of Coghlan, said that, in his opinion, the needs of the case would be completely met by a sharp letter of reprimand addressed to him by the navy department if the captain admitted he was correctly reprimanded.

The German ambassador has not communicated with the state department on this subject since yesterday, and it is believed that the German government is now content to await the action of the navy department without further pressing the matter. The view was expressed at the German embassy today that the Coghlan affair was practically ended, and that, with the administering of reprimand by the navy department, the incident would be closed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—At the cabinet meeting today the recent utterances of Captain Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh were informally discussed.

Secretary Long said that he had received a letter on the subject from Captain Coghlan.

The captain disclaimed any intention of insulting the German emperor or Admiral von Diederichs, and his remarks on the occasion of the Union League club banquet were made in the most informal manner in the company of friends, without any thought that they would be reported in the public press. He said they were exaggerated and distorted in the published reports.

He claims that under the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged. After the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Long and Secretary Hay remained a short time with the president to further discuss the matter.

It is understood that the captain will soon retire from the service through the regular channel, and it is thought that, in view of this fact and the further fact that he rendered distinguished service at the naval engagement at Manila, the naval authorities will show him as much consideration as is consistent with naval discipline.

According to arrangements made some days ago for the President's visit to Philadelphia, he will go aboard the Raleigh next Friday morning as a special compliment to Captain Coghlan. Whether, under the circumstances, this part of the program will be changed cannot now be stated.

Eastern Base Ball.

(By Associated Press.)
LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Wagner won the game for Louisville. He made two runs, one in the fourth and one in the ninth. Score:

R. H. E.
Louisville 2 8 2
Pittsburgh 1 10 1
Batteries—Dowling and Powers; Tamnill and Bowerman.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Senators won from the Giants today in a very rugged game, both teams fielding poorly. Score:

R. H. E.
Washington 9 10 2
New York 8 10 2
Batteries—Dineen, Baker and McGuire; Crookley and Riedy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Boston played a very rugged game, and the Philles slugged the ball hard. Score:

R. H. E.
Boston 8 9 1
Philadelphia 10 13 0
Batteries—Nichols and Yeager; Donahue and Douglass.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Brooklyn's celebrated their return today by shutting out the Baltimores. Four double plays by the visitors were the leading features. Score:

R. H. E.
Baltimore 0 7 3
Brooklyn 6 10 0
Batteries—Kilson and Robinson; Dunn and Smith.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—It took eleven full innings to decide today's game. St. Louis scored one in the first and Chicago in the fifth, and until the eleventh not another run was made. Score:

R. H. E.
St. Louis 7 9 2
Chicago 2 8 2
Batteries—Powell and Criger; Griffith and Donohue.

Starvation in Porto Rico.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—General Royce and the members of the executive committee of the National Red Cross, called upon the President today to lay before him a plan for the relief of some of the destitute in Porto Rico. Over 100,000 of the natives, according to Dr. Henna, have been without bread and meat for six weeks, and are on the verge of starvation.

Forninst the Government.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Judge De Haven today denied a motion for a new trial in the case of the United States vs. D. W. J. Jones.

Recently suit was brought against Jones by Assistant United States District Attorney Woodworth to recover \$300, the value of timber cut by the defendant in Siskiyou county. A jury returned a verdict in favor of Jones, and the government failed to secure a rehearing of the case.

President Iglesias Received.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica called informally on President McKinley at the White House today. He was accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, and was received in the blue parlor.

FOUND AT LAST. The Body of a Wealthy Rancher Who Was Murdered.

(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, Colo., April 25.—Parties arriving from Byers, this county seven miles east of Denver, report the finding of the body of Otto Goette, a sheep rancher, who was murdered on his ranch September 30, 1895. Goette disappeared, and his 2000 sheep were afterwards sold in Omaha. A draft for the sale receipts was cashed at the Colorado National Bank in this city by R. H. Beeler. It was believed that Goette was murdered, and suspicion pointed to Beeler as the murderer, and efforts were made to capture him, but all trace of him was lost at Salt Lake. The body of Goette had been buried near a stream on his ranch and the spring rains had unearthed it. A large hole in the skull corroborated the murder theory.

A Cattle King Dead.

(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, Colo., April 25.—Rudolph F. Glover one of the cattle kings of Wyoming and a former resident of Cheyenne, died at the residence of his wife's sister, Mrs. Harper M. Orshad of this city, after a short illness. R. F. Glover was one of the best known cattle kings of the northwest. For the past thirty years he was associated in the cattle business with F. E. Addoms, and throughout Montana and Wyoming the two have extensive herds and ranches. Mr. Glover was 54 years of age.

Admitted to Bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Mrs. Williams, convicted of extorting \$1000 from Captain W. A. Nevils, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$17,500 pending the hearing of her appeal in the supreme court. The sureties are W. H. Hart of 850 California Avenue; merchant; George W. Duffield of 1812 Larkin street; collector; and W. E. Lutz, of 225 Baker street; insurance agent. Mr. Hart became responsible for the sum of \$17,500, Mr. Duffield for \$7000 and Mr. Lutz for \$2,500.

DEADLY BENZOL.

An Explosion With Fatal Results.

Two Persons Killed and Twenty Injured in a Philadelphia Factory.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—By the explosion of seventy-five gallons of benzol in the laboratory of Frank H. Fleer & Co., manufacturers of chewing gum, at 2425 Callowhill street, today two men were killed and three persons severely injured, and over a score of others were more or less injured by flying debris. Dead:

WALTER MANWARING, assistant superintendent.

CHARLES MCKINLEY, engineer.

Of those injured, Harry Randall, an employee, and Mrs. Griswold and her son, are the most seriously hurt, but these will recover.

The explosion was a terrific one, and for a time caused the wildest excitement. No less than one hundred buildings in the vicinity, most of them small dwellings, were damaged.

The laboratory building was a two-story structure. At the time of the explosion there were only four men preparing a mixture for the making of vanillin. The doors to the room in which they were working were closed, but the fumes from the benzol in some manner reached the furnace in the next room, and the explosion instantly followed. Manwarling was killed and McKinley was so badly hurt that he died several hours later in a hospital.

Dr. Joseph E. Parker, minister of the City Joseph E. Parker, took the subject as the theme of his sermon this afternoon and delivered an extraordinary oration to a large congregation.

In the course of his remarks, he attacked the Prince of Wales as "a certain east-playing jester."

After eulogizing Cromwell, Dr. Parker said:

"When the prince falls, then let the world mourn. We look to princes for noble deeds and a high example. When I see my prince and my premier on a race course, I don't like it."

ANOTHER LYNCHING.

It Was in Kansas This Time.

Colored Men Break Into Jail.

The Victim a Negro Who Had Killed a Negress—No Arrests Made.

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—A special to the Star from Galena, Kan., says: Charles Williams, alias Jones (colored) was shot to death at 3:30 this morning in the City Jail by a mob of negroes. Williams killed Laura Canafax, a negro, yesterday.

The mob, composed of about twenty-five masked negroes, went to the jail, and four gained an entrance by breaking the door in. The first man had an ax, the second a rope and the third carried a pistol. Williams was locked in his cell, but they lost no time breaking the lock, and ordered him to come out. He refused to do so, claiming that he was innocent of the charge, grabbed a couple of bricks and asked them to only give him a fair show.

At this the man who carried the revolver began shooting through the bars at Williams. Four shot took effect, killing the murderer instantly. The work of the mob was systematically and coolly done. They came quietly, did their work and dispersed without any demonstration.

The coroner's inquest held that Williams came to his death from the effects of pistol shots from an unknown person. No arrests have been made.

Riot in Bohemia.

(By Associated Press.)

BRUDWEIS, Bohemia, April 25.—The strike that has been in progress here for some time, culminated today in rioting and in the collision between troops and rioters several persons were wounded.

CURSED THE SULTAN:

Sensational Pulpit Utterance of a Preacher.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 25.—The three hundredth anniversary of Oliver Cromwell was celebrated this morning in the laboratory of Frank H. Fleer & Co., manufacturers of chewing gum, at 2425 Callowhill street, today two men were killed and three persons severely injured, and over a score of others were more or less injured by flying debris. Dead:

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TRACEY LOST.

He Struck His Man During a Clinch.

The Contest Spirited Throughout—Charley Johnson Knocked Out by Ott.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The 20-round glove contest between Tom Tracey and Al Neil, under the auspices of the Western Athletic club at Woodward's Pavilion tonight, was largely attended. Neil was the favorite at odds of 10 to 3. Prof. Walter Watson acted as referee. The men agreed to break away in the clinches at the word of the referee, but this was several times violated by Tracey, and ultimately caused him to lose the fight. The contest was given to Neil.

Judge Johnson gave him five years to show that the prisoner had been convicted of a prior crime and that he had served a term in the Ione reformatory school for burglary. House is a half breed at Greensburg, a graduate of Princeton college and extensively interested in several manufacturing enterprises. Such are the men who, at their country's call, rushed to arms and who are today bearing the heat and burden of the day in the perilous and exhausting operations of General Ott.

One of the Wounded.

From the Newark Advertiser.

A telegram from Greenbush, Pa., tells of the anxiety felt there at the news that a certain private in the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment had been wounded in the battle near Manila. The private in question is a wealthy banker at Greensburg, a graduate of Princeton college and extensively interested in several manufacturing enterprises. Such are the men who, at their country's call, rushed to arms and who are today bearing the heat and burden of the day in the perilous and exhausting operations of General Ott.

One of the men who was severely injured was Harry Clegg, a member of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment.

He was severely cut by a bullet in the head.

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FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

DEWEY DAY.

By proclamation of the Governor, "Dewey Day," May 1st, is to be observed as a legal holiday. We should see to it that it is also observed as an actual holiday. It would be disgraceful to have the anniversary of the most eventful day of a generation signalized only by the perfunctory closing of banks and public offices. There should be some sort of commemorative service. These need not be expensive or spectacular, at all. What we need is not so much a "blow out" as a chance to stop to take our bearings, and see where we really are as the result of a momentous year. Fourth of July and Decoration Day orations have gone, more or less out of style, partly for the same reason that farce and vaudeville have taken the place of the serious drama, because it has gone out of fashion to take life seriously, but chiefly on account of a feeling that all the things that could be said on such occasions have already been said, many times over. But the things to be said on "Dewey Day" have never been said except in desultory newspaper articles or the utterances of partisan controversy. They need to be said, and we have doubtless men who can say them impressively. Let the civic organizations, or whoever may properly take the initiative, see about arranging at once for some sort of celebration of the first of May that shall remind us and show the world that we are not blind to the supreme historic importance of the year just closing.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

NOTICE.

Persons needing contributions or items of news to the Republican should take notice of the policy of the paper, under the new signature law, of publishing the true name of the writer with each article. All contributors are therefore requested to sign their true names to their articles, not necessarily as evidence of good faith, but strictly for publication.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

THOSE APPOINTMENTS.

The Republican does not wish to indulge in premature criticism of the City Trustees. They are entitled to be judged by their deeds, and not by anybody's fears or suspicions, and in determining their own deeds they will choose their own reward, whether of honor or condemnation. But we may at least express our earnest hope that their deeds as a legislative body may be determined on a higher plane than their first official act as an appointing body.

There was not the slightest indication, either in the "state" that went through, or in the various projected states that did not go through, that a single member of the board regarded the patronage at its disposal as anything but a political perquisite, to be distributed among party henchmen as a reward for political service. We do not know that the particular state that succeeded was either worse or better than the other states that would have taken its place if they, instead of it, had been successfully engineered. In fact there is not likely to be much choice among such political states; the best is not much better than the worst, because all are based on equally bad principles.

There are only two ways to administer a city: One is to administer it in the interest of the public service, the other is to administer it in the interest of politicians. Most cities are administered in the latter way, and they are all badly administered. Each has the excuse that it is no worse than the others, but it is a sorry excuse. We ought to be ashamed to make it in Fresno.

When the police department is taken out of politics, and a thoroughly efficient officer is as sure of his place under a board politically opposed to him as under one of his own party, we shall have a good police force, and not until then.

When all administrative departments are run on this principle we shall have good administration, and not until then.

Nor need we wait until the millennium for this desirable consummation. We already run our schools on this principle and we have good schools. We run everything in this way when we realize that it really makes any difference how it is run. And it does make a vast deal of difference how city governments are run—so much difference that out freedom and the perpetuation of our institutions depend in the long run on just this.

We are willing to persist even to the point of obstinacy, in hoping for the best of our new city administration. But we wish it had made a more encouraging beginning.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

THE SIGNATURE LAW.

There is a lack of uniformity in the action of the newspapers of the state upon the new signature law that is not creditable at least to the spirit of the press. The San Francisco papers were expected to obey the law, but the Sacramento Bee signs everything with its full name of the writer, in large capitals; the Record-Union signs nothing, but attempts, not quite successfully, to emasculate its news and comment so as to evade the requirements of the law. The San Jose Mercury pays no attention to the law except to condemn it editorially. Some of the smaller interior papers obey the law but most of them ignore it, some of them, doubtless, on the ground that they are

execution proof and therefore need not fear suits.

The newspapers of the state are its educators in public affairs, and to a considerable extent the guardians of public law and order. They can not afford to risk their standing by deliberately ignoring or violating a law passed for their regulation. The law is a contemptible one, not so much for its foolish requirements as for the insanely vindictive penalties by which these requirements are enforced. The people cannot and should not be educated to respect such laws or the men who make them. But they should be accustomed to the idea that even bad laws are to be enforced. There is no law so pernicious as a dead letter. If all laws were enforced there would be few laws recklessly passed and these would be soon repealed. A deliberate violation of the law, in order to bring a test case, is justifiable; a systematic violation, to show contempt of the law, is inexcusable.

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that the law, does not mean exactly what it says. Everything that it says is ridiculous, and if some things are more ridiculous than others it does not follow that they are not just as much a part of the law. And as literal obedience to the law is out of the question without going further, we think that the newspaper will do well to follow the example of the Republican and most of the other large interior papers, and sign everything.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

SIGN THE CONTRACTS.

Only ten more days remain in which to insure the re-organization of the Raisin Growers Association on the basis now arranged, which is an extremely advantageous one for the grower. If at the end of that time practically the whole crop is not secured, the packers will be free to withdraw from their agreements, or exact new conditions, and there may be chaos without end. The success of the association on some basis is now assured, for enough contracts have been already obtained to do business with and make some sort of success on any basis. But if that basis is a makeshift compromise, instead of the present matured plan, the success will be only approximate. It is to everybody's interest that it be made complete.

It is probably of not much use to continue newspaper urging to the growers to sign contracts, for most of those who can be reached in this way have been reached, but there ought to be an active and systematic canvas made, during the remaining few days to secure those who will sign at the last moment, but not before. The experience of the world shows that it is a part of human nature to put off a doubtful question to the last moment but to decide it right then. If the total number of signatures secured up to the last day is still considerably short of those required, it ought not therefore to cause discouragement, for the rest can be easily reached the last day.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

STILL AT IT.

The notorious signature law has received more newspaper prominence this week than all other subjects combined, but not a whit more than it deserved. The newspapers of a state would not devote half their editorial space, day after day, to the same subject merely because that subject is a newspaper subject, in which newspaper writers have an intense personal interest. The same feeling which causes newspaper men to object to the individual notoriety imposed by the signature law, causes them to avoid thrusting upon the public the business and professional problems of newspaper men, though many of these are of public interest as well. But the attempt to throttle the press by imposing ludicrous restrictions enforced by insane penalties is a direct and deliberate attack upon popular liberty, which the law has naturally brought forward in its ridiculous features most. But these are not its most serious features. Nothing is ridiculous to which we are accustomed, as witness the hideous garb, barbaric footgear and idiotic social customs of modern civilized man. A newspaper sprinkled with signatures is not half as ludicrous as one printed in red, yellow and blue, blotched with evidently irrelevant pictures and municipal headlines, and yet those who are accustomed to the New York Journal do not regard it as ridiculous. Neither would signed newspaper articles continue ridiculous if the people were accustomed to them. The evil goes deeper both by giving to professional blackmailers a power that would gradually destroy the liberty of the press, and by so changing the whole character of journalistic work as to undermine the influence of the press. These evils are slower in developing, but their growth is very sure, and can only be prevented by the overthrow of the law which engenders them.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

Quite the most astonishing break in the history of California Journalism was the editorship in yesterday's San Francisco Report, vehemently objecting to the candidacy of ex-Secretary of State Sherman for the speakership of the house of representatives, on the ground that the venerable statesman had outlived his usefulness and would be too heavy a burden for the administration. For the information of the Report we will say that the aspirant for Speaker Reed's shoes is not John Sherman of Ohio, but James S. Sherman of New York, the present chairman of the committee on Indian affairs of the house of representatives. Incidentally the suggestion might be added that the Report either abolishes its editorial column or devotes it strictly to the discussion of local San Francisco affairs.

Pennsylvania has followed in the footsteps of California and ended a disgraceful senatorial deadlock with a negative victory for both sides. But Pennsylvania is less fortunate than California, for her contest is only postponed, while ours is probably ended. Quay can be disposed of in Pennsylvania only by electing some one in his place. He will be a candidate, and as strongly supported one, as long as the place to which he aspires is vacant. In California, neither of the candidates whose stubbornness produced the deadlock will ever be heard from in politics again.

[Chester H. Rowell.]

Herman C. Ekers is down from San Francisco for a short stay.

THE BAR MEETING

New Regulations for Law Library.

F. E. Cook's Paper on "Thinking of Things."

Attorneys Spend a Pleasant Meeting—Ashbrook Will Deliver the Next Address.

The Bar Association held its regular monthly meeting in the law library in the court house last evening. The greater part of the time was spent in listening to a paper by F. E. Cook, and the discussion that followed.

The regular business of the meeting was considered first. Treasurer Frank Kaule reported that there was in the treasury the sum of \$42.70. The address for the next meeting will be delivered by M. V. Ashbrook, whose subject will be "An Advocate in Zion, or the Bench and the Bar of Utah in the early '70's." Mr. Ashbrook will speak for half an hour.

After all, some of us think of the things and some of us fail. It would seem Holland was right when he said: "Heights by great men reached and won."

Were not attained by sudden flight. For them, while their companion slept, were tolling upward in the night."

[W. A. Fitzgerald.]

same evidence and the opposite result attained. Not alone the best legal attorneys at the bar were engaged in the case, but lawyers abroad acknowledged to be among the leaders on the coast took part in the management and trial of the case. The question of whether it was decided effectively, and it could have been, is not the question of the case.

In conclusion, Mr. Cook said:

"Intellectual process that leads us to a conclusion is always interesting and unattractive, but we cannot analyze it or control it altogether successfully. Probably no two men arrive at a definite mental conclusion in a similar manner; one will do so in an orderly and logical manner; another by a sweeping mental panorama that is elusive and fitful; and still another will reach a conclusion sound and forceful from frivolous and irregular ideals, and, on through all the thousands and thousands of shades and degrees of human thought, limited only by the types of humanity in existence."

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[W. A. Fitzgerald.]

THAT NEW ROAD

Vanderbilts May Build Into Fresno.

L. W. Moultrie Says There is Something in the Scheme—Surveyors at Work.

On Wednesday, April 12th, the Republican reproduced from the San Joaquin Call an item to the effect that the Vanderbilts had secured a western terminus for their railroad and proposed to complete the much-touted of Monterey and Fresno road.

"Further Resolved, That an assessment of one dollar per member is hereby levied upon the members of this association, which the secretary is empowered forthwith to collect, and to pay the sum as soon as collected, to the library trustees and also solicit further membership in this association from members of the bar not members of this association, and to collect from such new members the sum of one dollar additional for such library fund."

"STANTON L. CARTER."

The library committee was directed to assist the secretary in collecting the dollar from the members, as provided for in the resolution, and the library trustees will be requested to furnish a key for each member of the association.

The address of the evening was delivered by F. E. Cook, entitled "Thinking of Things." It was a rather unique paper, treated in an interesting manner.

"The subject I have chosen," said the attorney, "for this short paper came from the well known law writer, Joel Bishop Prentiss, in one of his books, having a vein of 'not thought of' running all the way through it. Doubtless the time can be utilized to the best advantage by calling to your attention some of the more or less notable instances of not thinking of things and stop there, rather than to give my own views or attempt to point out the far-reaching results of not thinking of the law. It might seem unprofitable for one who hasn't been long in practicing law to say something along this line, but, of course, it is well known that the young lawyer is oftenest troubled with the disease of 'unthought of,' and by trying to cure himself of this malady he may have some ideas from his point of view, whether useful or profitless to consider or not, that the old lawyer who only has occasional attacks might overlook."

"As one travels a road for the first time he sees many things along the way that the man who travels it day after day overlooks, for the one is looking at things because the way is new and he is inclined to observe the objects he passes by, while the other travels the road to reach the end. So the young lawyer after handling a legal proposition has many opportunities to notice, and he probably does notice, where he failed to think of a thing, and therefore may be more keenly aware of the effect of thus overlooking important factors than an older practitioner.

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TERribly IN EARNEST

An Army Corps Will be Sent.

Filipinos to be Taught a Lesson.

The 12,000 Volunteers Now There to be Permanently Replaced by Regulars.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Fourteen thousand regulars are to be sent to reinforce General Otis at Manila as soon as the necessary marine transportation can be provided. The first regiment to be ordered will probably be the Seventh artillery of which the two light batteries C and M have been ordered home from Porto Rico for the purpose. "They will be sent at once to San Francisco to await an available transport steamer."

The thirteen heavy batteries of the regiment will be equipped as infantry according to present plans, although one of them may be used as light artillery.

The headquarters of the regiment are now at Fort Slocum, N.Y., we are at Fort Adams, R.I., and one each at Portland Head, Maine; Fort Preble, Maine; Grays Harbor, Wash.; Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and Washington Barracks. The garrisons, like most of the other posts of the army in the United States, will be left in charge of detachments.

It is not expected that the bulk of the large body of reinforcements can reach Manila until the end of the rainy season, which has just begun, but they will closely follow the departure from the Philippines of the volunteers. With the regular troops already ordered and on the way to Manila, General Otis will have an effective force of 21,728 men in addition to the results being sent every few days for the regulars already in the Philippines. This force is to be raised to 35,000 men by the time the aggressive operations can be pressed in the early autumn. The volunteers to be returned to this country from Manila number barely 12,000, many of whom are greatly debilitated, so the designation to send 14,000 able-bodied regulars to take their places is calculated to show the rebel leaders that the United States is terribly interested about meeting its responsibilities for preserving order and commanding respect throughout the Archipelago.

It is announced that the army in the Philippines will be increased to 35,000 men, whether the rebels abandon the field or not. If Aguinaldo gives up his hopeless fight as a result of the negotiations in progress between his followers and the commissioners, 35,000 men are deemed the right number to garrison the fort in the outlying islands and to maintain lawful government in them. If the insurrection continues in Luzon at least 30,000 American troops, it is estimated by the authorities, will be required there for the campaign that will be undertaken, the remaining 5,000 going to garrison the chief places which have been opened to foreign trade.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Notwithstanding the presence of the hot season and the immensity of the rainy season in the Philippines, there is to be no cessation of the active hostilities against the Filipinos. This fact developed at a conference between the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long and Adjutant General Corbin. It was also again decided not to issue a call for 35,000 volunteers authorized by the army reorganization law.

It is the purpose of the administration to send to Manila almost as many regular regiments as there are volunteers to be returned. There are no regular volunteers, which, according to General Otis, will return home, commencing on May 6. Six regular regiments are now on their way to Manila. With their departure only three infantry commands will remain here, available for service in the east.

It is understood that if conditions continue satisfactory in Cuba, a couple of regiments of infantry will be drawn from that island and the Eleventh from Porto Rico. There is talk of dispatching cavalry to General Otis.

MANILA, April 20, 6:30 p.m.—Spain's evacuation of the Philippine Islands will be practically completed by the withdrawal of the Spanish garrison from Zambanga, Island of Mindanao, and from the Sulu Islands and if the United States assumes control of Mindanao and the Sulu Islands and if the Spaniard's withdrawal the military authorities must, in order to garrison these islands, diminish forces of American troops, which are already too small. There was almost unanimity among the Spanish troops in the islands because they were expected to proceed to the Ladrones Islands and the Caroline Islands, some of them refusing to do so, claiming that their envoys had expected.

The latter were exempted and were allowed to return to Spain on board the transport Alava. The native troops in the Spanish garrisons are in a sad plight. They must accompany the Spaniards or risk the rage of their own people. The Spaniards propose to dislodge them, but they refused to give up their arms.

The natives of Zambanga, emboldened by the suspicious capture of the Spanish garrison on board the Spanish garrisons which were purchased there by Francisco Bayos of this place, as cables to the Associated Press on April 13th, are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn from the coast towns of the island of Mindanao. It is believed that the smouldering tribal wars will then be resumed, anarchy will prevail and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors. A truce will be arranged if it is possible to negotiate with the Filipinos as they were a civilized nation. If the Filipinos consent to release the Spanish prisoners the Americans might release the Tagalos they now hold prisoners in prison for which Spain would free her political prisoners.

The provisions of the Paris treaty would thus be carried out. The Spanish commission, however, hesitates to enter the Filipino lines, fearing treachery, although Aguinaldo has guaranteed the safety of the commissioners. The release of the Filipinos held by the Americans might be distinctly advantageous, as they all claim to have been converted to the American cause by the good treatment they have received and announce themselves to be anxious to

influence their friends in favor of the policy of the United States.

A scouting party of the Minnesota regiment between Malabon and Biñas met a superior force of Filipinos this morning. The Americans repulsed the enemy's attack.

One soldier of the Minnesota regiment was wounded. Body of about 100 rebels tried to break through the lines of Price's battalion of the Fourth regulars at the Pampanga river last night, but they were repulsed without any loss on the American side.

ENTITLED TO HONORS.

Men Who Exhibited Rare Bravery in the Spanish War.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The board of brevets and medals, consisting of Generals Theodore Schwan and H. V. Boynton and Lieutenant Colonel Carter, yesterday reported the names of the men to whom medals of honor were granted for extraordinary services and bravery during the Spanish war. They are as follows:

Heards, John W., captain, third cavalry, who, at the mouth of the Mandi river, Cuba, July 24, 1892, after two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine room of the "Wonder," the ship having become disabled, took the position held by them and personally transmitted orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger.

Woborn, Ira C., second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, who left his shelter and under fire went to the aid of a private of his company who was wounded at San Juan.

Hardway, Benjamin F., first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry; Robert S. Charles, D., second lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry; Brooking, Oscar, private Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; Burgess, George, private Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; Graves, Thomas C., private Company C, Seventeenth Infantry; Wende, Bruno, corporal Company C, Seventeenth Infantry, all for distinguished gallantry in front of lines at the battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1892.

Cummins, Andrew J., out of service, formerly sergeant Company F, Tenth Infantry; Cantrell, Chase F., private Company L, Tenth Infantry; Keller, William, private Company E, Tenth Infantry; Nash, James J., private Company F, Tenth Infantry; Poland, Alfred, sergeant Company F, Tenth Infantry; Fournier, Frank O., private Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; New George, corporal Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; Doherty, Thomas, corporal Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; Kelly, Thomas A., Company K, Twenty-first Infantry; Deasen, John F., private Company H, Twenty-first Infantry; Phisterer, Herman, musician, Company H, Twenty-first.

The board also awarded 180 certificates of merit. These certificates are for bravery in line of duty and under fire.

They will be signed by the President and secretary of war and the holders are entitled to \$2 per month extra pay as long as they remain in the service.

LABOR UNIONS.

Drastic Measures to Prevent Strikes.

A Legal Proceeding Which May Eventually Affect the Entire Country.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The legal right of labor unions to order strikes for the purpose of enforcing their demands is called in question by a bill filed in the superior court. The complaint is the Ornamental Iron Contracting firm of Winslow Brothers Company, who have a contract to supply the ornamental iron work on the Lasko-side building where there is a general strike. The building trades council, the architectural iron workers union and Levi Z. Letter are made defendants. The bill seeks to enjoin Mr. Letter from cancelling his contract with the complainant on account of the delay due to the strike and also pray that the defendant and labor organizations be enjoined from preventing the men from working and punishing by fine or otherwise the men who choose to work.

The complainant further desires protection by injunction for the non-union men and freedom for them from threats, arguments and forces used by the unions to prevent their working.

The architectural iron workers' strike was due to the refusal of the firm to sign the new scale of wages, which the new scale of wages, which the men are down with the number of people are down with the number of victims. Yesterday James B. Johnson, the City Clerk, was taken down with measles and had to go home. He swore in George O. Duncan as his deputy, and Mr. Duncan is now attending to the affairs of the office. Dave Conner has had a slice of the measles since then and is recovering and will soon be in a position to dispense justice and dole out justice.

District Attorney Snow is out again after an attack of the mumps. He became sick on April 1st and the April fool joke last two weeks.

[W. A. Fitzgerald.]

Ted Sloan Criticised.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says that the feeling is growing among English ruling men that Ted Sloan's method of fighting will result in some nasty accident before the season is advanced, as he is unable to steady his mounts. Sloan's health continues indifferent and his physical weakness is apparent.

AUSTRALIAN HURRICANE.

Rocks Weighing Tons Tossed Around Like Pebbles.

By Associated Press.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—Advices from Australia give full particulars of the terrible hurricane which swept the northeast coast of Queensland and early in March, and in which fourteen white and 400 colored men were drowned. Eighty luggers and six schooners were wrecked. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

The channel island ship and

the Associated Press on April 13th, are likely to prove troublesome when the Spanish garrisons are withdrawn from the coast towns of the island of Mindanao. It is believed that the smouldering tribal wars will then be resumed, anarchy will prevail and the inhabitants of nearly every village will fight with their neighbors. A truce will be arranged if it is possible to negotiate with the Filipinos as they were a civilized nation. If the Filipinos consent to release the Spanish prisoners the Americans might release the Tagalos they now hold prisoners in prison for which Spain would free her political prisoners.

The provisions of the Paris treaty

would thus be carried out. The Spanish commission, however, hesitates to enter the Filipino lines, fearing treachery, although Aguinaldo has guaranteed the safety of the commissioners. The release of the Filipinos held by the Americans might be distinctly advantageous, as they all claim to have been converted to the American cause by the good treatment they have received and announce themselves to be anxious to

influence their friends in favor of the policy of the United States.

A large number of bodies have been found buried.

MISS HORLOCKER'S CASE.

Areca in Large Quantities Found in the Candy.

By Associated Press.

HASTINGS, Neb., April 13.—Sheriff Fredrick C. Brown of the United States Steamer Iowa was journeyed today to Miss Emily Eaton, of Middlebury, Me., and Mrs. Brown left tonight for San Francisco.

The Iowa's Captain Weds.

By Associated Press.

PASADENA, April 20.—Captain Frederick C. Brown of the United States Steamer Iowa was journeyed today to Miss Emily Eaton, of Middlebury, Me., and Mrs. Brown left tonight for San Francisco.

WINERY BURNED.

By Associated Press.

Large Fruit Warehouse Also

Burned—The Loss Over

\$100,000.

By Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—At an early hour this morning the large fruit warehouse, leased and occupied by Captain Brothman, and the Zieovich winery adjoining, both on San Carlos street, near the narrow gauge railway and a number of small buildings, were destroyed by fire, the total loss being all the way from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The fire started in the cooper shop of the winery, which had not been used for some time, and had made strong headway before it was discovered. The buildings being outside the city limits, the lack of facilities to fight the flames led to but one result—the total destruction of the property measured. The fire quickly spread to the residence of Ed Brown, who had charge of the winery, and then on to the extensive and valuable warehouse of Castle Brothers, the warehouse office and residence and the small buildings in the neighborhood. Next to the cooper shop was a railway switch line on which a number of cars were standing. All but three box cars were saved. These had to be sacrificed on account of the intense heat. Before an hour had passed the flames had jumped the track and attacked the winery which, like the warehouse, was of brick. Inside was stored a large amount of wine in barrels and casks and these burst with terrific explosions. The distillery back of the winery soon suffered the fate of the other buildings and when daylight came there was nothing standing but blackened walls. Across the track from the warehouse were the buildings of the Great Western Car Works. These were saved by the prompt action of garden hose and buckets, over 50 men being pressed into service. No cause for the fire is known, though there are many theories.

The exact amount of the losses will not be known for several days. The warehouse together with the office and residence was owned by I. G. Knowles, who carried no insurance; loss about \$10,000. Castle Brothers' insurance on their stock of dried prunes estimated at 100 tons was placed in San Francisco. Amount of policy not known. H. H. Kersey owned the wine in the winery, 24,000 gallons, and had it insured for \$4,500, about half its value. The machinery, etc., owned by Zieovich was insured for \$500. On the 10th of this month a policy for \$50,000 on the winery was written by a local firm of insurance agents. F. Reese of San Francisco, who holds a \$30,000 mortgage on the winery, holds an insurance policy for \$500.

The National Exchequer.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$31,629,634; gold reserve \$42,047,370.

R. H. E.

THE CROSS.

By Associated Press.

Meeting of the Grand Commandery.

By Associated Press.

Knight-Templars Capture the Capital.

By Associated Press.

Patriotic Feelings Find Full Expression at a Banquet—Impressive Ceremonies.

By Associated Press.

Destructive Fire Near San Jose.

By Associated Press.

Knight-Templars Capture the Capital.

By Associated Press.

Large Fruit Warehouse Also

Burned—The Loss Over

\$100,000.

By Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—At 10 o'clock this morning for its forty-first annual session, grand commander Robert M. Powers, presiding. The grand officers were all present with past commanders Frederick F. Barnes, William A. Davies, A. A. Reddington, W. M. Petrie, Samuel G. Wegener, J. H. Neff, E. S. Lippert and T. H. Ward.

Committees were appointed on credit, joint returns, pay of delegates, etc. An address of welcome was delivered by Sir E. W. Hale of Sacramento commandery No. 2. Nevada commandery was allowed to present its thanks, in the shape of handwoven brocade, to its past commander, J. H. Neff, for his presentation of a set of national colors. Sir Knight Neff responded feelingly. The grand commander delivered his annual address, which was referred to the committee on reports of grand officers.

Various reports were received and laid over for future consideration, also amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

It was decided to hold the election for grand officers tomorrow.

At noon a recess was taken until evening, and at 2 o'clock the parade of commanderies took place. There were fifteen commanderies represented, as follows:

Sacramento commandery No. 2, four companies,组成 the First battalion.

Stockton commandery No. 8; Los Angeles commandery No. 9; Chico No. 10; Lassen No. 13; Red Bluff No. 11; Woodland No. 21; Colusa No. 24; Visalia No. 26; Fresno No. 29; Shasta No. 32, four companies comprising the Third battalion.

Stockton commandery No. 8; Los Angeles commandery No. 9; Chico No. 10; Lassen No. 13; Red Bluff No. 11; Woodland No. 21; Colusa No. 24; Visalia No. 26; Fresno No. 29; Shasta No. 32, four companies comprising the Third battalion.

Pacific commandery No. 3; El Dorado No. 4; Oroville No. 5; Nevada No. 6; Marysville No. 7, four companies, comprising the Second battalion.

Stockton commandery No. 8; Los Angeles commandery No. 9; Chico No. 10; Lassen No. 13; Red Bluff No. 11; Woodland No. 21; Colusa No. 24; Visalia No. 26; Fresno No. 29; Shasta No. 32, four companies comprising the First battalion.

Pacific commandery No. 3; El Dorado No. 4; Oroville No. 5; Nevada No. 6; Marysville No. 7, four companies, comprising the Second battalion.

YE HOME DAY.

By Associated Press.

Observe Yesterday by the Parlor Lecture Club.

The Parlor Lecture Club observed

Ye Home Day at the parlors of the Hughes hotel yesterday afternoon.

COGHLAN'S BAD BREAK

The Raleigh's Captain
May Be Relieved.

Recited a Song That Riled
the Kaiser.

After Faithful and Meritorious
Service Coghlans Falls From
Grace at a Banquet.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 26.—The recent
banquet at the Union League Club, at which Captain Coghlans of the Raleigh
recited a song, derisive of Kaiser
Wilhelm of Germany, coupled with the
captain's utterances in an interview on
Dewey at Manila, have kept diplomats
busy in the effort to avert grave international complications.

The song recited by Captain Coghlans
was as follows:

HOCH, DER KAISER.
Der Kaiser du es Fätherland,
Unter Gott on high, all diez command,
We two—ach, don't you understand!
Myself—and Gott.

With some meaning der power divine,
Mehr soldiers sing "Der Wacht am
Rhein,"
And drink der health in a Rheinish
wine
Of me—and Gott.

She will not dare to fight again;
But if she should, I'll show her blain,
Eisass (which was in French Lorraine),
Are mein—and Gott.

Bere's Grandma thinks she's nicht small
beer,
Mehr Boers und such she'd interfere;
Sich'll learn none owns die hemisphere
But me—and Gott.

She thinks good frau, some ships she's
got
Und soldiers mudi der swarot goat,
Ach, we could knock them. Pout! like
that
Myself—mit Gott.

In dimes of peace, brebore for wars.
I hear the spear and helm of Mars
Und care not for dos douzand Czars.
Myself—mit Gott.

In fact, I humor ery whim.
With aspect dark and usage grim;
Court pulls mit me und I mit him.
Myself—and Gott.

As a matter of fact, this skit on the
Kaiser's assertive personality, was
first published in the European edition of
the New York Herald of January 7th
last, and was the work of a well known
humorist whose German-English char-
acterizations have made his name de-
bute a household word.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A fun sketch
from Washington says: The keenest
regret is felt in official circles over the
reported remarks of Captain Coghlans
of the Raleigh at the Union League
dinner on Friday night about Ger-
man interference at Manila. The
breach threatened between Germany
and the United States over the
Philippines and Samoa affairs had been
passed over, and there was every rea-
son to hope that a feeling of greater
cordiality between the two countries
would result. Out of the negotiations
that resulted in the appointment of the
Samoa commission had grown a better
understanding, and there was reason to
believe that Germany would not again
meddle in affairs that concerned the
United States.

Captain Coghlans has been asked by
the secretary of the navy whether he
was correctly quoted in the press ac-
counts of his speech at the Union
League dinner, and on his answer will
depend whatever action the navy de-
partment will take. This is the usual
course, and the department felt that it
could not be avoided in Captain Cog-
hlans case, as much as his services at
Manila are valued.

The administration was very much
chagrined by statements published in
today's newspapers that Captain Coghlans
sang "Hoch, der Kaiser" at Friday night's dinner. The words of
this song, however, are rendered even
more offensive than the story told by
Captain Coghlans of German interference
in Manila, which, whatever the of-
fense against naval regulations, in its
narration by an officer at least had the
merit of truth.

Should Captain Coghlans escape
court martial, his reported remarks
about the Germans at Manila will re-
sult rather seriously in the matter of
his advancement in the navy. Many
years ago, when a young officer, Coghlans
wrote a letter to Chief Clerk Moran
of the Bureau of Navigation, accusing
Moran of persecuting him. It was a
very intemperate communication filled
with threats and vituperation. Coghlans
said in this letter that he would fol-
low Moran to the end of his days, or
words to that effect, and ended up with
anathema against the chief clerk.

Moran turned the letter over to the
secretary of the navy and Coghlans was
court-martialed. He was convicted and
sentenced to a year's suspension from
duty. During that time he lost these
ten numbers. His regular six of those
through promotion for his services in
the battle of Manila bay and has re-
cently asked to have the other num-
bers restored to him. This may de-
pend on his request, but the interminable remarks
of Captain Coghlans at the Union League
dinner have changed that disposition.

It is the opinion in administration circles
that if Captain Coghlans makes an
official apology for his remarks against
the Germans the Berlin government
will express itself as satisfied.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A dispatch to
the Berlin from Washington says:

As a result of his allusion to the
expulsion of the German fleet at Manila
during the war with Spain, Captain Joseph
B. Coghlans will, in all probability, be
relieved of the command of the Raleigh.

Secretary Long will not discuss Captain
Coghlans conduct, but he con-
sented to say that no action would be taken
until he had heard from that officer. It
is presumed that Captain Coghlans re-
ceived the letter sent by Secretary
Long Saturday and it is expected that a
copy will be in the hands of the sec-
retary by Tuesday.

Until action is taken in the matter it
is hoped by department officials that
Captain Coghlans will not make any
further public utterances of a char-
acter reflecting upon the conduct of Ger-
many during the war. The depart-
ment's communication indicates its
desire that Captain Coghlans should
permit himself to make statements pre-
judicial to the friendly relations be-

tween the United States and a foreign
government.

LONDON, April 26.—The morning pa-
pers unanimously denounce the caustic
utterances of Captain Coghlans of the
United States cruiser Raleigh regard-
ing the relations between Admiral
Dewey and the German commander at
Manila as "indiscriminate" and "vul-
gar expressions of good manners." Most of them
express the opinion that Germany will
treat the incident with "dignified
silence."

The Standard says: "While Ar-
naldo deems the United States is not
an individual American to offer in-
sult to other nationalities."

The Daily News and the Daily Mail,
nevertheless accept Captain Coghlans's
statement as the true version of Ger-
many's attitude at that time.

The Times says: "The promptitude
and severity of the rebuke administered
to Coghlans and the approval it
receives from public opinion, are re-
markable signs of the great change
wrought in America by the events of
the past year. There have been times,
even recently, when it is more than
doubtful if such an offense would have
been thus punished."

And the wide responsibilities it
has entailed seems suddenly to have
raised the nation to a truer conception of
the dignity of the country. This
example of dignified self-respect should
be a lesson to the Chauvinist press of
the continental monarchy which more
particularly poses as a stickler for dip-
lomatic etiquette."

PLEASANT PARTY.

In Honor of Miss Helen Twyoh,
Perrin Colony Teacher.

A very pleasant party was given
in honor of Miss Helen Twyoh, teacher of
Perrin colony school, last Friday evening
at Chinos Station. A pleasant time
was spent, and supper was served after
midnight, followed by ice cream and
cake. Along towards morning, when
the violin had ceased, many rigs were
soon speeding homeward.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs.
Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Will Samson,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coborn, Mr. and
Mrs. Hollingshead, Mr. and Mrs. Tallman,
J. H. Beatty, Thomas Ward, J. R.
Ward, Mr. Christian; Misses Julia Sulli-
van, Ella Sulli, Aubrey Dilworth,
Lizzie Ward, Gretchen Dilworth, Helen
Twyoh, Little Hollingshead, Lucia Holl-
ingshead, Emma Tallman, Alice Schep-
pergaff, Messrs. Chiarley Ward, Will
Riley, Edward Harris, Albert Horner,
James Konwick, Frank Miller, Will
Kent, Willie Ward, Marion Hollings-
head, Timmis Sullivan, Harold Ward,
Clarice Hollingshead, George Scher-
pergaff and others.

JUDGE RISLEY, DEPT. NO. 1.

The First National Bank of Fresno
v. J. C. Shimer, defendant of defendant
entered; note and mortgage filed; judg-
ment ordered for plaintiff.

John B. Harrison vs. A. R. Butler:
an amended complaint filed. The mo-
tion for preliminary injunction con-
tinued without date by consent of coun-
sel.

JUDGE RISLEY, DEPT. NO. 2.

(Sitting for Judge Webb.)

People vs. Frank Burns: Ed Sullivan
sworn on behalf of the people, who
then rest; defendant sworn and case
submitted to the jury; verdict of not
guilty rendered.

The People vs. Erwin Buchanan: L.
T. Wilson, Charles Garrett, L. H.
Shores, John Bailey, A. E. Mason
shores for the prosecution and William
Buchanan, Erwin Buchanan, J. L. Morris
and L. P. Wilson sworn for the de-
fendant. Verdict of not guilty.

BERENDA BEATEN

A small but exceedingly enthusi-
astic crowd was present at Athletie park
Sunday to witness the second baseball
game of the series of three between
the Engine Co. No. 2 and Berenda
nines.

The contest was clever and hotly
contested except in the seventh and eighth
innings when the fire laddies got Pitcher
Cook's measure and hatted out a vic-
tory.

The Berenda team proved a surprise
to the local "fans." Their holding
the early part of the game was far
ahead of expectations.

Paul pitched a great game, and, with
the exception of the third inning, kept
the hits well scattered. He received
good support and the few errors made
were not costly.

The official score follows:

ENGINE NO. 2.

AB. R.B.H.S.B.PO. A. E.

R. Tufts, ss..... 2 1 1 1 5 1
Carter 2b..... 3 1 1 6 2 2
Swarts, c..... 2 2 1 7 2 1
Maul, p..... 0 2 3 2 1 1
Lemon, bb..... 0 1 1 0 3 0
Josephson, cf..... 2 2 3 1 0 0
McKenzie, rf..... 2 2 0 0 0 0

BERENDA.

AD. R.B.H.S.B.PO. A. E.

A. Cook, ss..... 3 0 1 1 1 1
L. Service, 1b..... 0 1 0 1 1 1
N. Cook, p..... 0 1 0 1 1 1
Simpson, 3b..... 1 1 0 4 3 2
L. Cast, lf..... 1 1 1 0 0 0
Wilson, cf..... 1 2 0 0 0 0
P. Ireland, c..... 0 2 0 0 1 1
Johnson, bb..... 0 0 0 0 0 0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Berenda..... 1 0 4 1 2 0 0 0 8
Base hits..... 1 3 1 0 1 0 0 8-8

Engine No. 2..... 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 1 11

Base hits..... 0 2 0 2 1 3 4 1-10

SUMMARY.

Two base hits, Simpson, Carter, Maul;
sacrifice hits, N. Cook; first base on errors,
Berenda 4, Engine 2, 4; first base on errors,
N. Cook; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th;
Engine No. 2, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th;
Base hits..... 0 2 0 2 1 3 4 1-10

IS IT BURNS?

Governor Gage Refuses to
Talk.

But Said in San Francisco That
He Would Appoint Burns.

JDY Associated Press.)

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—Governor
Gage was seen at his ranch today but
he absolutely refused to discuss matters of
an official nature. The governor
refused to affirm or deny the report
that he had appointed Colonel Daniel
M. Burns senator and stated upon
being pressed for an answer to a question
regarding the alleged appointment
that he had made an informal
resolution to refrain from discussing
affairs of state while at home.

There can be no doubt as to the
identification of the man. He answers the
descriptions sent out and the articles in
possession prove he is the much-wanted
murderer.

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A FIRM TONE IN BUSINESS

War Boom Leaves No Depression.

Iron and Steel Works are Prosperous.

Exports of Breadstuffs, Cotton and Provisions Alone Show a Falling Off.

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, April 21.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The general business situation is one of quiet strength, while in industrial lines activity continues unabated. The universal testimony of damage to the winter wheat crop has had surprisingly little effect on the market, owing partly to improved weather conditions protecting the houses of a larger acre in spring wheat and also to general crop reports abroad and in cases in the visible supplies as compared with a year ago, encouraging foreign buyers in their neglect of American offerings.

An enlarged demand for this country's manufactured products in some degree counterbalances the falling off in the value of agricultural exports.

For the month of March a drop of eighteen millions in exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions and live cattle is partly made up by a gain of nearly ten millions in other products, leaving the deficiency as compared with a year ago 7 per cent.

Quantities of iron, steel billets and rails and the crude forms are firmly held, while for many finished products, such as plates and bars, even higher quotations are asked. Mills and forges are reported crowded with business on earlier orders, and the disposition of buyers to delay placing their business for the latter part of the year is reported as viewed with equanimity.

The cotton goods situation is still a strong one, though the current demand from agents is light. Retail distribution of staple products has been improved by more favorable weather, thus encouraging hopes of future good seasons from wholesale hands. Following the outburst of activity in wool, the trade has rather fallen off, but val-

uation remains steady. Continued buying of high grades of foreign wool for export is reported, and there is some talk of high grade American wools being bought for shipment to England.

Following an advance earlier in the west due to good foreign advices and smaller than expected crop movement, cotton is a notable feature.

A broad quotation of beet sugar has been advanced, while the Cuban yield is not expected to be large, and Bradstreet's advices point to no more than half an average crop being grown in Louisiana. Raw sugar is higher on the week, but refined lags behind, though consumption is enormous. The demand for lumber at wholesale continues good, and the southern industry seems to be sharing to the full in the general prosperity. Leather and hides are strong, and boots and shoes hold recent advances.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,922,858 bushels, against 1,882,619 bushels last week, 3,222,015 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 1,654,668 bushels in 1897, 1,780,450 bushels in 1896 and 2,431,634 bushels in 1895. Since July 1st this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 18,862,178 bushels, against 19,500,635 bushels last year.

NEW YORK, April 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

Nothing appears in the money market to prevent continuance of the heavy trade ever transacted, at good profits.

The payment to Spain is supposed to have caused some rise in foreign exchange, which would amount to nothing in any case, as balances due from

other countries more than cover the account, and advance bills against ours, too, come forward in July, and later will soon be offered. Loans on industrial securities are still at higher rates than on railway stocks, but on good commercial paper or railroad stocks money is in ample supply, and at low rates.

Not stock operations caused any appearance of pressure. The financing of new corporations has passed so far with less trouble than had been feared, though the completing of some organizations is hindered or has failed. The usual time for financial troubles in the spring has passed, and the usual alarm about crops has done its work, and while industries are undisturbed. Farmers do not send wheat or cotton to market in large quantities, when crops anywhere near them are extensively spoiled.

Wheat receipts have been 7,751,708 bushels, against 5,026,943 last year in three weeks of April, and the improvement from April 1st is worthy of note.

Exports have fallen off amounting from both coasts to 6,774,774 bushels, flour included, in three weeks, against 10,89,122 last year, and the price closes but half a cent higher than last week.

Nothing but industrial depression is left to excite apprehension, but the industries are meeting something very unlike depression.

Men who have held wool stiffly for more than a year are selling freely at bottom prices, admittedly the lowest of the year. Sales at the three chief markets in two weeks have been 3,284,385 pounds, of which 17,33,333 were domestic, against 15,500,100 pounds in 1898. Territory wool, 200,000 pounds sold for export to England, and 1,250,000 pounds Australian in bond, which has been held here fifteen months, the wool being very high there, while cross breed wool, that it cannot be imported, with insurance of better prospects for future, most of the manufacturers are waiting for the effect on various combinations. The demand is not at present very large, and considerable machinery is idle.

Failures for the week have been 181 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 29 last year.

THE FAIR ESTATE.

Mrs. Nettie Craven Files Another Petition for Allowance.

(By Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven-Fair filed another petition in the superior court today for a family allowance from the estate of the late James C. Fair. The petitioners as in the application filed some months ago sets forth that she is the widow of the deceased capitalist. She states that no allowance has been made her from the \$12,000,000 estate of Fair, the income of which is \$500,000 a year. She asks for an allowance of \$500 a

month to take effect from the date of Fair's death, on December 28, 1894. It is said that the filing of the petition heralds the opening of the battle by Mrs. Craven-Fair to establish her right to Fair.

MRS. GEORGE'S TRIAL.

The Defense Has Nearly Concluded Its Case.

(By Associated Press)

CANTON, April 20.—The defense for Mrs. George today put on the stand a witness who testified that she saw a man in a long black mackintosh and cap carrying a white sailor hat, pass into her house, which is one of the houses from the Althouse house to the center of the city, soon after the shooting of Saxon.

This evidence was intended to corroborate the story of "the man in black" that was seen approaching the Althouse home by one of the witnesses who testified yesterday.

Newton George, the 17-year-old son of the accused was put on the stand to testify as to the intimate relations he had witnessed between his mother and Saxon. Quite a number of court records were introduced in evidence. The closing hour of the day indicated that the defense has nearly concluded its case.

Penitentiary Hospital Burned

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, April 20.—A fire broke out in the hospital of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island this afternoon and did damage to the value of \$2,000. The hospital was located in the southern end of the penitentiary, and when the flames were discovered, the convicts in the place were allowed to pass out of the hospital. There were twelve men and six women in the hospital at the time, but they were quickly removed from danger. A number of convicts and attendants rushed up into the wards and carried the patients down to safety. No one was hurt.

Another Vanderbilt Enterprise

(By Associated Press)

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Chronicle says:

Negotiations that have been on since last fall for the purchase of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railway, popularly known as the Monon line, have been brought to an end, and the property will in a few days change ownership. The system, which extends from Chicago to Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati, has been bought by a New York syndicate of which the Vanderbilts are prominent members. Samuel Thomas of New York, the president of the road and the controlling stockholder, has sold his interest to this syndicate, which will immediately assume control. Just what figure Mr. Thomas obtained for his securities cannot be learned.

VERY HARD TIMES

Santiago de Cuba in a Bad Way.

Over 8,000 Persons Out of Employment and All Schools Closed.

(By Associated Press)

SANTIAGO, April 20.—The special committee appointed by the board of trade to inquire into the municipal tax situation made its report at a public meeting this afternoon at the San Carlos Club. According to the committee, General Brooke's order abolished licenses and all taxes except 8 per cent on the incomes from land. At present only 7 plantations are operating in the provinces and no houses are being rented in the towns.

The municipal revenues have been re-

duced from \$1,000 per month in Santiago. Public work and schools must be stopped. Over 8,000 persons are out of employment and as soon as the small surplus is exhausted it will be necessary to resume the free distribution of food in order to prevent starvation. Outlawry is sure to follow.

It was also shown in the report that while the actual revenues of the island are \$15,000,000 a year, Santiago province representing one-third of the area and one-fifth of the population and collecting \$800,000 a month—received of this total only \$90,000 from Havana, and moreover, is not allowed to collect additional taxes of a self-imposed nature.

SANTA CRUZ PROSPECTS.

Important Negotiations Progressing With Huntington.

(By Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The call tomorrow morning will say:

J. Philip Smith the Santa Cruz mil-

litaire, is negotiating with C. P. Huntington with a view to transferring the to the Huntington-Hallinan syndicate

all of his valuable properties in the sea-

city. The deal as it has been pro-

posed to the Southern Pacific and

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Horticultural Board Officers.

(By Associated Press)

SACRAMENTO, April 20.—At a meet-

ing of the State Board of Horticulture,

held in the room of the board in the state capitol, the following officers were elected: President, Elwood Cooper; Santa Barbara; vice president, Russell Stephens, Sacramento; auditor, W. M. Le Long; quarantine offi-

cier, Alexander Craw; clerk, Ell F. Hallahan. A state fruit growers' conven-

tion was ordered called to meet at San Jose, December 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1899.

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Fair's death, on December 28, 1894. It

is said that the filing of the petition heralds the opening of the battle by

Mrs. Craven-Fair to establish her right

READY TO REPORT NOW

The Army Beef Court Instructed.

A Written Document by the President.

The Verdict Will Neither Acquit Nor Condemn General Miles —The Instructions.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Wade court of inquiry devoted today's session to reviewing testimony, and to night held another session for the purpose of reading reports, letters, depositions and other papers bearing upon the beef investigation. The most interesting matter developed was General McKinley's instructions to the court of inquiry, which were delivered to the members of the court on February 26 last. These instructions were read by Colonel Davis, in order to keep them a part of the record, and are as follows:

"The character and quality of the meat, refrigerated and canned, furnished to the army; how purchased; how shipped to the soldiers; if good when shipped; what the cause of its deterioration, if any."

"If the meat was doctored, did the commissary general or any of his officers have any knowledge of it, or means of knowing?"

"Was it the meat of commerce?"

"Was it inspected by the government, as provided by law?"

"Was it an authorized ration in the army?"

"If good when purchased, what made it bad?"

"Was it anybody's neglect or fault, and if so, whose?"

"When unfit for use, if you so find, was the fact made known to the war department, and by whom?"

"If after leaving the depot commissary it was not cared for and properly preserved, whose fault?"

"Was it a suitable ration for the campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico?"

"Would it have been prudent for our troops to have made an expedition to Santiago and Porto Rico without the preserved meats, either refrigerated or canned, with which they were supplied?"

"Could the army with any certainty rely upon the cattle on the hoof on these islands?"

"Did the commanding officers in Santo Domingo or Porto Rico or the major general commanding report during the war that either the refrigerator or canned beef was an unfit ration?"

"When were these reports filed?"

"If the allegations of the major general commanding are established, I want the court to find the cause and fix the responsibility for the fact that the guilty may be properly punished."

"Did the cattle in Porto Rico make a wholesome ration?"

"If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known."

"If the officers of the commissary department are guilty it must be known, if any officer of the army is guilty it must be known."

NEW YORK, April 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"General Miles will be altogether sustained by the findings of the beef court of inquiry. If the general opinion about the war department as to what those findings will be is correct."

It is suspected that the court will complete its work and forward its final report to the secretary of war some time next week, and although no authoritative statement as to the findings can be made, such information as can be gathered tends to indicate that the report will not completely sustain the allegations made by Major General Miles, nor will it completely dismiss them."

By the order convening it, the court was directed to investigate allegations made by General Miles as to the unfitness for issue of certain articles of food furnished to the troops in the field in Cuba and Porto Rico, and to submit with its findings of facts such recommendations as to further proceedings as may seem to be warranted by the facts developed.

The reports of General Miles made no mention of the fact that it was expected that the court would find the allegations of General Miles, entirely without foundation, and would recommend that proceedings be instituted against him. These expectations will not be realized, and the probability is that the court will not recommend any further proceedings against either General Miles or any one else.

Among officers of the army it is believed that the findings will be that the charge made by General Miles that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals has not been proved, though there was some ground for a reasonable suspicion, and that some of it had been so treated; that the canned roast beef was good when purchased, but that it spoiled easily in the climate of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that it was not suitable for issue as the main part of the meat ration to troops engaged in field operations in those islands.

It is probable that the court will make recommendations as to the best methods of supplying the army with fresh meat in the future, and it may advise that special investigation into this question be made by the commissary department.

Acquitted by a Jury.

John Remy, charged with battery, was found not guilty by a jury in Justice St. John's court yesterday. Remy was arrested on complaint of Samuel Robertson, the man disagreed and proceeded to settle differences with him. Robertson evidently got the worse of the mix-up and took the quarrel into court. Remy was defended by Attorney W. D. Shirkley.

(Henry Bickley.)

Deciduous Fruit Crop.

(By Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—According to the Chronicle the entire deciduous fruit crop of the state will be harvested by two refrigerator car lines this season. The Santa Fe fruit and refrigerator line will permanently retire from the business of handling decisions fruits from California to the eastern distributing centers and will confine its attention to orange shipments from Southern California hereafter. The goods to be forwarded will be twenty-two carloads and will include several carloads of sweet peas and other flower seeds.

Clay City Burned Out.

(By Associated Press)
LEXINGTON, Ky., April 22.—Clay City, forty miles east of here, was nearly destroyed by fire today. Eleven buildings are in ruins. Twenty-one families are homeless. Loss \$40,000.

Ignorant Man Imprisoned.

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, April 22.—Hirsch Coop-

WANAMAKER SCORES QUAY

His Acquittal is Only Technical.

IN FULL FLOOD.

The Missouri at Omaha Rises Above the Danger Point.

(By Associated Press)

OMAHA, April 22.—The Missouri river is now within less than a foot of the danger point here and is steadily rising at the rate of eight inches in twenty-four hours. Weather bureau reports hold out no encouragement for an immediate improvement and the rise will probably continue until Sunday, if not longer. This will take the water above the danger line and will cause some loss of property on the bottoms.

A dozen families residing in East Omaha were driven out yesterday and last night the water stood eighteen inches on the floors of their houses. The stream that broke through from Florence lake to Cut Off lake last night is now forty feet wide, several feet deep and is tearing away great banks of earth. It follows the old course of the river near the Nebraska shore and a rise of another foot would make a racing torrent. On the other side yesterday several feet of Illinois Central grading were washed out and a large amount of government ripples destroyed.

Railroad men are anxiously watching the situation and have squads of men stationed at each bridge. A force of one hundred men has been at work all day strengthening the embankments at the south end of Florence lake, but the water carries matter away as fast as it is thrown. The tracks of the Omaha Terminal Company at this point are submerged for several hundred feet and boys stand on the rails and spear fish as they are brought down by the current.

PAID UNDER PROTEST.

A Nicaraguan Incident Which a Warship May Cancel.

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"Secretary Hay has cabled to Consul Clarence C. Blawie, directing him to

return to the American merchants at that point that they pay under protest the dues demanded by the Nicaraguan government which were paid to the independent government on goods imported into that port during February."

"This action was taken before the arrival of Minister Merritt and the cruiser Detroit and it is presumed the merchant has adopted the suggestion. The action of the department was taken upon an appeal to it for protection from the extortion of the Nicaraguan government. From the correspondence in possession of the department it is apparent that the merchants offered some time ago to pay the demands under protest, but it is apparent that this proposition was not acceptable to General Torrijos, the Nicaraguan officer in charge of Balfour's district. The authorities are confident that the next

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lant, who pleaded guilty a month ago to swindling Jacob Bernstein of Cincinnati out of \$15,000 by means of the gold brick scheme, was today sentenced by Judge Newberger to four years and ten months in prison. Sam Jacobs is now serving a sentence of seven and a half years in Sing Sing prison for the crime committed by Copeland, who was arrested in Chicago after having made a confession to Minnie Jacobs, the daughter of Sam Jacobs. Miss Jacobs searched the country for the real offender in order to effect the release of her father. A petition is now being signed for the pardon of Jacobs. It will be sent to Governor Roosevelt.

the court will meet for the announcement of opinion and the hearing of motions and then will take a two week's recess. The sessions of the 13th and 20th of May will be held for the promulgation of opinions only.

A German Dreyfus.

(By Associated Press)

BERLIN, April 22.—Sergeant Major Albrecht of the 129th regiment, who was arrested at Bromberg, Prussia, and was being taken in chains to Spandau, nine miles from here, where the state prison is situated, has escaped from his guards and has not yet been recaptured. He was charged with high treason in disclosing to Russian agents the detailed plans of German fortifications and plans for mobilizing the army of Germany.

Speaker Read's Successor.

(By Associated Press)

TACOMA, Wash., April 22.—Congressmen Cushman and Jones will support a western candidate for speaker of the next house. Both are opposed to the election of an eastern man, believing it is time for the speakerhip to be given to a western man and especially one who is well posted on the needs of the west.

Convicted of Murder.

(By Associated Press)

SOLOMONVILLE, April 22.—George Wright and Dave Holliday were yesterday convicted of the murder of M. G. Allen at Edin in July last. They were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The acquittal of Senator Quay will be a disappointment to every lover of justice and every friend of good government throughout the United States. It follows the old course of the river near the Nebraska shore and a rise of another foot would make a racing torrent.

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Allen came from Riverside, Cal., to Arizona on a prospecting trip and was killed by Wright and Holliday, the murderer being.

International Courtesy.

(By Associated Press)

SASSARI, Sardinia, April 22.—King Umberto and Queen Margherita left Sardinia yesterday for Arzola Bay, on the northern coast of the island, where they will visit the British evolutionary squadron today, which will be there in compliment to the presence of their majesties in Sardinia.

RAPELJI'S REVISED VERSION.

Il Rapelji, the watchman, was recalled. District Attorney Everts was recalled to him that he was expected to clear up much of the mystery surrounding the case. The triple killing is no longer a Chinese puzzle, for the Coroner's jury yesterday returned verdicts fixing the responsibility for the death of each of the victims at the hands of Wong Duck.

The jury found that Il Rapelji killed Leong Tung, the Chinese known as Leong Chung, and Wong Duck killed Wong Gee.

Prompty, as 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the inquest was resumed on the body of Leong Tung (Chung). District Attorney Everts was on hand to conduct the examination of the witnesses and was assisted by Attorney W. D. Crichton. Attorneys Dante R. Prince and E. A. Williams looked after the interests of Wong Duck.

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN GIVES A
REVISED VERSION OF THE SHOOT-
ING IN THE ALLEY.

As predicted in yesterday morning's Republican evidence was yesterday introduced at the inquest over the remains of the Chinese killed in Wednesday night's battle which served to clear up much of the mystery surrounding the case. The triple killing is no longer a Chinese puzzle, for the Coroner's jury yesterday returned verdicts fixing the responsibility for the death of each of the victims at the hands of Wong Duck.

The inquest on Ab Tal was the last.

He was the man who was shot on the north side of Tulare street by Ah Yung, the highbinder who is now lying at the point of death in the hospital. James Morse, the policeman, witnessed the killing and told how it occurred.

Yung ran across the street and up to where Tal was standing in a doorway and shot him twice, killing him instantly. The policeman afterwards wounded and captured the gunner.

It is supposed that Tal was the victim of a mistake on the part of his slayer. Yung evidently intended to kill the proprietor of the place in the doorway of which Tal was standing when shot. Not finding his intended victim in the killing, he took a shot at a Chinaman named Jackson across the street and missed him by not more than two inches.

The coroner's jury consisted of John Tha Blane, W. E. Rushing, G. F. Church and T. W. Pratt. (Henry Bickley.)

Other Charges Remain to Be Tried.

QUAY DEFENDED.

SENATOR PEARSOE SPEAKS IN HIS FAVOR.

THE CLAIM MADE THAT THE INDICT- MENT AGAINST HIM WAS

Due to Spite.

SENATOR PEARSOE SPEAKS IN
HIS FAVOR.

TO GROWERS TO DELIVER THEIR
RAISINS TO CERTAIN PACK-
ING HOUSES.

THE EQUITY OF THE PACKERS.

Having Trouble About
the Crops.

CHARGES THAT INDUCEMENTS
ARE OFFERED

THE PACKERS.

